Western Carolinian.

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TERMS.

The terms of the Western Carolinian are, $3 per annum—or $2 50, *if paid in advance*.....but payment in advance will be required from all subscribers at a distance, who are unknown to the Editor, unless some responsible person of his acquaintance guarantees the payment.

No paper discontinued, (except at the option of the Editor) until all arrearages are paid.

Advertisements will be inserted at fifty cents per square for the first insertion, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent one.

All letters addressed to the Editor, must be *post-paid*, or they may not be attended to.

GENERAL JACKSON.

CIRCULAR.

Nashville, April 25, 1827.

Sir: It is probably not unknown to you, that a Jackson Corresponding Committee has been organized in this place, having for its primary object the dissemination of Truth, and the rescue of the character of Andrew Jackson from the imputations which ignorance and political prejudice have combined to fix upon it. The progress of events during the last twelve months, the astonishing ignorance which has been uniformly manifested not only in reference to the private acts of his early life, but also to public services of a more recent date, above all, the modes of attack as a *dernier resorts* have latterly been adopted by his enemies, proclaimed to the friends of this distinguished individual, some of whom for the long space of forty years had known, loved and respected him, that the time had arrived when it was necessary to rouse themselves from their lethargy, to recal to memory the scenes and transactions of their early youth, and to give the world correct information relative to the public and private conduct of this great man—to afford to the friends and supporters of his claims to the Presidency in different sections of the U. States such intelligence as would be necessary to place his character in a fair point of view. Charges which have long since been refuted, and consigned to oblivion by the candid and impartial judges of society, are again and again renewed with a unity and concert of design which clearly demonstrate that the sacrifice of the character both public and private of the Hero of New Orleans has been resolved upon. Under such circumstances the Committee feel that further delay would be criminal; they will proceed therefore to answer and rebut several charges of a very serious nature which have very recently been preferred by respectable authority, and to remove from the public mind any unfavorable impressions which may thereby have been produced upon it. The exertions of the committee will be altogether on the defensive; farther than this, they disclaim any wish or intention to interfere with the elective franchise of their fellow citizens of the United States, and they take this occasion to declare their utter abhorrence of that system of electioneering which is founded on the exercise of personal attacks against private character, they conceive that such a system strikes at the root of the dearest rights of our citizens and endangers the very existence of our republican institutions. To cherish and perpetuate good feelings and friendly relations between all the members of society, should be the object of every friend of the Union; and that party or cause which cannot be sustain without a violation of this spirit of moderation and forbearance, furnishes the most conclusive evidence of its unworthiness.

With these preliminary observations the committee will now proceed to notice certain charges which on respectable authority have recently been urged against General Jackson.

He is charged with having caused the execution of six militia men, for crimes committed after their term of service had expired.

It has been said, that he remained at home after the close of the late war and charged the government with rent for his own house, with hire for seven of his own servants, and with the value of his own fuel.

He is accused of having left congress a short time previous to the enactment of the Alien and sedition Laws; meaning to insinuate thereby that the passage of those laws met with his secret approbation.

Lastly, it is alleged that when a member of the Tennessee State Convention, he voted for a property qualification in a voter.

Upon what foundation these charges are based, the committee are really at a loss to understand. If they could for a moment believe him guilty of the cruel offence embraced in the first charge, they would ever after hold him unworthy of their friendship and support, they would be the last persons to maintain his claims for any office, or to defend him from the attacks of his enemies. But some of the members of this committee have enjoyed an intimate acquaintance of near forty years duration with Gen. Jackson, all of them have long known him, and they claim to have a better knowledge of his private and moral character than those who have not possessed similar advantages—they do know that benevolence and humanity are most prominent traits in his disposition, and when the facts connected with the execution of these unfortunate men are rightly understood, nothing will be found in them to warrant a contrary supposition. These facts are on record in the War Department, and in the office of the late Adj't. Gen. of the southern division, and are briefly these, as will appear from the subjoined statement of Col. Pipkin, and the certified copy of the trial of John Harris, one of the principal ringleaders of the mutiny. These men were drafted and mustered into the service of the U. S. for the term of six months—a large number of them while at Fort Jackson in the Creek nation, mutinied—forcibly released a prisoner under arrest, broke open the Commissary's store house, having first forced the guard stationed there for its protection—and finally deserted, after committing numerous other disorders of an equally aggravated nature. For these offences they were arrested, tried by a court martial composed wholly of militia officers—found guilty—and six of them, out of two hundred, shot. With the exception of the appointment of the President of the court, and Judge Advocate, the former of whom was a brave, high minded man, and commanded the Mississipi militia then in the service of the U. S. Gen. Jackson had nothing to do with the proceedings, the other members of the Court Martial having been detailed by Col. Pipkin, the commanding officer of the delinquents. He was not within 500 miles of the court during the whole time of its session, for it is well known that he arrived at New Orleans on the 1st day of December, and that the court was not organized until the 8th of the same month. The mutinous party, headed by the six unfortunate men that were afterwards shot, left Col. Pipkin without a competent garrison, in the midst of the Creek nation, which was then excited to the commission of hostility by British agents, at the very period too, when a far more formidable enemy with an overwhelming force, was preparing to invade the lower country. So reduced was the number of troops by this desertion, that the remainder was necessarily confined to the garrison, which circumstance occasioned the loss of many valuable lives. This consideration alone, apart from the alarming example presented by the mutiny, would seem to justify the sentence of the court. The committee will close their remarks on this head, by observing, that Harris, one of the principal ringleaders of the mutiny, after conviction, acknowledged the justice of his sentence.

Equally unsupported by evidence and foreign from truth stands the second of the charges above enumerated. The accounts of Gen. Jackson against the government could easily have been obtained. Why then were they not produced? Is it incumbent on his friends to prove the negative of every question that may arise during the controversy? But the committee will not content themselves with a positive and peremptory denial of the allegations in the second charge and with a challenge for the production of proof to substantiate them—they will shew that the insinuation, of his remaining idle and inactive at home after the termination of the last war, and enjoying his office of Maj. Gen. as a sinecure, is a libel on his public services, and indicative of the most egregious ignorance in those who make or believe it.

Whether there is any truth in the assertion that he remained at home, will appear from the following facts. In May 1814 Gen. Jackson returned from the Creek Campaign, and in June following received the appointment of Maj. Gen. with orders to proceed to the South. He receited the submission of the Creeks in 1814 and never saw his family until the close of the war. In October 1815, having reached Nashville the May preceding worn down with privation and fatigue, he proceeded to the City of Washington where he was called by the duties of his command. Whilst there he was dangerously indisposed, but he returned in Feb. 1816, and in a few days after he set out for the South for the purpose of surveying and making a personal examination of the Coast, with a view to select proper sites for the erection of Fortifications. About this period his attention was required on the North Western frontier which was menaced by the Indians, and he was engaged in preparing means for its defence until Sept. 1816, when he was appointed a commissioner to treat with the Chickasaw, Creek and Cherokee Indians. This duty being performed, he was immediately ordered to select on the Southern boundary of Tennessee, and have surveyed, a proper site for a foundery and Arsenal. Soon after, he received orders to cause the military road leading from Nashville to New Orleans to be surveyed and opened. Having performed so many active and important services, Gen. Jackson might with great propriety have demanded from the government a short respite from the more laborious duties of his division; but he made no such requisition, for in the fall of the year 1817 we find him concluding another treaty with the Cherokee Indians.—Scarcely was this treaty brought to a close, when he received orders to proceed to Fort Scott, take command of the troops in person, and put a speedy termination to the Seminole war. From their knowledge of this campaign, the committee feel no hesitation in saying that it was one of the most laborious ever performed by Gen. Jackson; his life was in imminent danger from privations, sickness and fatigue—few of his friends ventured to indulge a hope that he would ever again return to the bosom of his family. Contrary, however, to all expectation, he did return; and in the fall of the year, associated with the venerable and patriotic Shelby, held a treaty with the Chickasaws, by the provisions of which, the States of Kentucky and Tennessee extended their jurisdiction to the Mississippi river. These and many other important services Gen. Jackson performed after the close of the war. From the time he entered into the service of his country, until the day of his resignation, his life was one continued scene of active and laborious duties, and yet this man is now accused by his countrymen of slaving at home and enjoying his office of Maj. General as a sinecure!!!

The Committee will now proceed to notice the 3d charge, the object of which is to impeach the consistency of General Jackson's republican sentiments. For the purpose of rebutting this charge, a bare reference to the journals of the Senate during the year 1797 and 98 will be amply sufficient. Those who will take the trouble to examine them, will find that he stood by the side of Tazewell and Mason in the republican ranks, and with a magnanimity and patriotism unusual among modern politicians, General Jackson resigned his seat in the Senate to make way for General Smith, whose age, experience and weight of character he believed would add to the strength of the republican party during that gloomy period of our history. No man was more decidedly opposed to the Alien and Sedition Laws than was General Jackson.

In the fourth and last charge, it is alledged that Gen. Jackson, when a member of the Tennessee State Convention, voted for a property qualification in a voter. This—the Committee know—is positively untrue. It is notorious that he advocated the provision adopted in the constitution of our State which secures the right of suffrage to *every freeman*. By referring to that article it will be found that all men not in bondage, whether white, black or red, who have been resident within any one county six months immediately preceding the election, acquires thereby the right of voting. Further comment on an accusation so very manifestly unjust, would be wholly superfluous. With the utmost confidence the Committee leave this and the foregoing charges to the candid judgment of the people.

The Committee cannot close this address without touching upon a subject that has occasioned no little excitement in a neighboring state, and, in all probability, engendered some unfriendly feeling towards Gen. Jackson: they refer to the imputation of cowardice which it is said he endeavored to fix on the Kentucky troops situated on the right bank of the Mississippi, at the battle of New Orleans. That Gen Jackson ever wished or deemed it possible to affect the character and standing of the *State of Kentucky*, is manifestly absurd, one moment to suppose. No man in his proper senses, acquainted with the events of the war of 1812 would have the folly and madness to apply the epithet of "cowardice" to that state. It is true, that upon the official report of two officers, he did say, that one hundred and eighty Kentuckians had "ingloriously fled," but it is equally true, that after obtaining a correct account of the circumstances attending the transaction, he, with his usual magnanimity, acquitted them of the charge of a want of courage; and expressed his entire satisfaction with the sentence of the court martial which acquitted their commander. From the long and intimate knowledge which this committee possess of the opinions of General Jackson on most subjects, and from his own declarations, they unhesitatingly express their belief that no prejudice has ever existed in the mind of Gen. Jackson against his fellow citizens of any State in the Union. His known magnanimity forbids the supposition; his fearless independence would never have permitted him to conceal such a prejudice had it existed. The Committee believe that no man could be selected to fill the Presidential chair, who would evince less partiality, less prejudice and more good feeling to the citizens of every section of the United States, than would General Jackson.

In the above remarks, the Committee have not had in view the accomplishment of any personal or selfish objects; and if in performing what they conceive to be a duty, they should come in collision with those who entertain different opinions, and have espoused a different side of the great question now pending before the people of the United States, it will be to them matter of serious regret; but justice to themselves, to Gen. Jackson, and to the people, requires of them a firm and faithful discharge of the trust, in the defence of the character and fame of Andrew Jackson—which are the common property of the nation. Truth is the only instrument that will be used; the Committee deem none other necessary, and would rejoice to see no other in the hands of his enemies.

JOHN OVERTON,
Chairman of the Jackson Committee.

Pennsylvania.—As the administration presses pretend to believe that Pennsylvania may vote for Mr. Adams, the following is the canvass of 1824:

Jackson	58,893
Adams	5,405
Crawford	4,186
Clay	1,791
Jackson's majority over Adams	20,488
His majority over the whole	26,561

If we give to Mr. Adams, Mr. Clay and Mr. Crawford's votes, it still leaves him 25,000 behind; and there is no possible revolution of sentiment that can strengthen Mr. Adams 10,000 votes in that state. *Nour.*

Buenos Ayres.—By an arrival in the Delaware, from Monte Video, news from there to the 23d March has been received. Admiral Brown (commander of the Buenosayrean squadron) had succeeded in capturing the whole of the Brazilian squadron in the river Uraguay. He then descended with his vessels to Buenos Ayres, and immediately made an attack upon the Brazilian blockading squadron in the Outer Roads, which he forced to retire and seek protection from one of the frigates, lying some distance below. A Brazilian brig of 12 guns, was blown up, and every soul on board perished. The latest dates from Buenos Ayres were to the 15th March, at which time Brown was engaged in fitting out his vessels with the greatest activity, with the intention, it was generally believed, of making an attack on the blockading squadron. The general battle which took place in the Province of Rio Grande, in February, between the Buenos Ayrean and Brazilian armies, resulted in the achievement of a complete victory over the latter. Nine Brazilian standards had been transmitted to Buenos Ayres by Gen. Alvear, as the trophies of his victory—a large number of prisoners were taken, and twelve hundred of the Brazilian army were left dead on the field.

Mexico.—New Orleans papers to the 29th ult. mention the receipt there of Vera Cruz papers of the 11th. The Senate of Mexico had ratified the British Treaty by a unanimous vote. It is said the Priest *Arenas*, who was condemned to death, had promised to make important disclosures should his life be spared. His Secretary had been executed. The Mexican Congress, have passed a law, imposing some restraint on the secret proceedings of Masonic Lodges.

A Spanish frigate and sloop of war were cruizing off Campeachy.

Angling.—It may not be generally known to Anglers, that by besmearing their bait with Assafœtida, or other aromatics, fish from a considerable distance around will seize it with delight. Such is the fascinating influence of these aromatics, that if they be applied to the whole hand, and it be held under water, the fish will flock to it, and may be easily laid hold of.

Mrs. Deborah Gannett, who served three years as a soldier in the ranks during the revolutionary war, died lately in Sharon, at the age of 97. She was a brave volunteer in the good cause.

The Pottsville, (Pennsylvania) paper, of May 5th, says—"It is at this moment snowing, and cold enough to freeze a Laplander."

TO RENT,
The MANSION HOTEL,
SALISBURY, N. C.

THIS valuable stand, occupied by Col. Edward Yarbrough, is now offered for rent. Possession can be given in October next. It is excelled by none in the Western part of the state, either for extent, convenience, or situation. It would be preferred to lease it for two, three, or four years.—Terms will be made known, on application to the subscriber. EZRA ALLEMONG.

April 13th, 1827. 58

NAILS for Sale.

THE subscriber, acting as Agent for Mr. Henry Fulenwider, proprietor of the *Lincoln Nail Manufactory*, offers to the public NAILS of all sizes and descriptions, by the keg or quantity, upon terms equally satisfactory as they can be brought from Charleston or any other city to this place. Those wishing to supply themselves, can do so by making application to the undersigned.

EDWARD CRESS, *Agent.*

Salisbury, Feb. 15th, 1827. 6mt76

N. B. *Old Copper Suits*, and other Old Copper, bought by the subscriber. E. CRESS.

For Sale, or Rent,

MY *House and Lot* in the Town of Concord. It is in a central part of the town, and is a very eligible stand for the Mercantile or any other kind of business, having been advantageously occupied as a Store for many years: there is a good Dwelling, and necessary out buildings, on the lot, immediately adjoining the store. A great bargain may be had in the purchase of the premises. If not sold, they will be Rented again. For further particulars, apply to

MICHAEL BROWN, *Salisbury.*

January 8, 1826. 44

GOLD WANTED.

HUNTINGTON & WYNNE wish to purchase a considerable quantity of *Gold*, for which they will give the highest price in cash, on delivery at their silver-smith's shop in Salisbury.

May 9, 1827. 62

Notice.

IN the last number of this paper, I observed a notice over the signature of *Washington Adams*, forewarning all persons from trading with me for rights of my improved Patent Grist Mill, which runs both stones in contrary directions. This is to inform all whom it may concern, that I claim this improvement as originally my own, and have obtained Letters Patent, under the great seal of the United States, for the same. I have also had a Mill in operation for upwards of two months. Washington Adams applied at the Patent office, (in person) since my application, for a Patent for the same Mill, or a similar one, and failed to get one. I have been informed that he has since applied a Mill to use, after examining one very minutely, which I had in operation. Said Adams pretends to claim the right, because he thought of the plan some six or eight months ago, as he states, but has never applied one to use, until I had obtained a patent, and put a Mill in complete operation. BENJAMIN OVERMAN.

Greensborough, May 17, 1827. 3t65

Ten Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, on Monday night, the 21st instant, a mulatto fellow by the name of *Abraham*, about 33 or 34 years old, 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, rather spare made one side of his neck is very much scarred from having been frequently lanced; the fore finger on his left hand has a scar on it; no other marks recollected. It is suspected he has a forged free pass, and that he will aim to get back to Virginia, from whence he was brought a number of years since. Any person who will apprehend said fellow, and confine him in any jail, so that I get him again, shall receive the above reward, and all reasonable expenses. Information on the subject, may be directed to the subscriber, at Mount Mourne Post-Office, Iredell county, N. C. JOHN MAYHEW.

May 24, 1827. 3t66

Gold Mine.

WANTED to hire, a number of able hands to work at the *Gold Mine* on Beaver Dam Creek, Montgomery county, formerly known as Chisholm's Mine, to which the Steam Engine is attached. Liberal wages will be given, and the cash paid monthly.

February 12, 1827. 8tf

Estate of Samuel M'Guire.

THE subscriber having qualified as Administrator on the estate of Samuel M'Guire, dec'd. notifies all persons indebted to said estate to make payment without delay; and those having claims against the estate, are desired to present them, legally authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, otherwise this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

JOHN CLEMENT, *Adm'r.*

May 25, 1827. 9t72

Estate of Thomas Todd.

THE subscriber having obtained letters as administrator of the estate of *Thomas Todd*, deceased, all persons indebted to the estate of the dec'd. are requested to come forward on or before the May Court, and make payment; and all those having claims against the said estate, are requested to present them, agreeably to the acts of assembly, to the administrator, for settlement. BENJAMIN HOWARD, *Adm'r.*

April 18th, 1827. 4t65

North Carolina, Surry county:

COURT of Pleas and Quarter sessions, May term, 1827. John Wright vs. Elijah Harriss; Original attachment, Jonathan Unthank, garnishee. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that Elijah Harriss, the defendant, lives out of the state, ordered, therefore, that publication be made for six weeks successively in the Western Carolinian, for the said Harriss to appear at the next term of this court, to be held in Rockford, on the 2nd Monday in August next, and plead to said suit, else judgment pro confesso will be entered against him.

6t69 J. WILLIAMS, C'r.

FROM THE RICHMOND WHIG.

England.—The foreign news will command the attention of the reader—there has been none so important since the battle of Waterloo. The change of ministry—the elevation of Canning and Huskisson to the first places in the government of the Empire—both of obscure if not unknown parentage, proves that England is closely approximated in fact to a Commonwealth—that the influence of the Commons has completely prevailed over that of the Nobility. It proves more than this—that the situation of England is so critical—her trade so much embarrassed, her manufacturers in so suffering a condition, and her finances by consequence, so much diminished, that the prejudices of the throne itself, were obliged to yield to the force of circumstances, and consent to the elevation of the popular favorite, Mr Canning, to the Premiership. Geo Canning, the illegitimate son of a strolling actress, is King of England in effect—the King *de jure* and *de nomine*, is George Guelph.

Whatever cause the American people may have for disliking Mr. Canning—a cause in some degree, removed by his subsequent apology on the Liverpool Hustings, and though there is no sufficient evidence, that the change of ministry, will lead to a change of English colonial policy—yet as the friends of popular rights, and as the enemies of Aristocracy, the people of the United States have great cause of congratulation at the elevation of Mr. Canning. His triumph is the triumph of the people of England over the titled few, whose merit lies in their blood—of the Whigs over the Tories—of the popular branch of the constitution over the Aristocratic—of the latent Republicanism which always existed in England, and which brought Charles I. to the block. It is not an ill founded hope, that the triumph of Mr. Canning will lead to the speedy emancipation of the Catholics, and the restoration of oppressed and generous Ireland, to human rights, and that the temporising policy of his Predecessor will be exchanged for a firm and decided interference in behalf of Greece. In short, we hope a more glorious day has dawned upon England and the world.

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A letter from Paris states that Spain still persists in her folly with regard to projects for invading South America, and it is asserted that the Envoy Extraordinary has been commanded to make known to the British and French governments that it is the intention of the cabinet of Madrid to send an expedition against Mexico, to establish the infant Francisco de Paule as sovereign. It was justly doubted whether the English and French cabinets would concur in the measure.

Canada.—The crime of burglary is published with death in Canada. The Quebec Mercury gives the following novel yet painful account of an execution, for robbing the house of a Curate:

On Tuesday forenoon, *Jean Baptiste* and *Michel Monarque*, brothers, were taken from the jail, escorted by large parties of the 71st and 76th regiments, to be executed at Point Levi, for the robbery at the parsonage house of that parish. The prisoners followed on foot, their coffins placed in carts, each having a halter round his neck. In this way both collected, and even playful, they passed along St. Anne street, the Upper Town Market place, and Mountain street, to Hunt's wharf, embarked on board the Clumbly steam-boat, and crossing to the Lauzon wharf, continued from there to walk on foot to the place of execution, a distance of two miles. Arrived at the gallows, both ascended it, confessed their guilt, went through devotions, assisted by the Rev. M. M. Aubry and Viau. The younger brother, Michel, then learned his pardon, bade adieu to his brother, telling him to die like a man, and stood a witness of the execution. In doing this the executioner had not tied the knot well, and it slipped; the culprit, lacerated by the rope, fell to the ground; he distinctly asked for his pardon, which, of course, no person had authority to grant. He ascended the gallows anew; the halter was again misplaced; the knot came under the culprit's chin; he long struggled in agony; the executioner seized his feet and pulled them down while his assistant turned the rope on his neck.

The brother, after witnessing this scene, walked back to town, and, in a state of distraction, passed through the streets, reproaching heaven that it had preserved his life.

Such, at least, are the facts which we have been able to collect, and which we believe true. After such a scene, we might ask—what are the effects of our executions? They are full, we may say, of disastrous evils.

Matrimonial.—Mr. M'Kenny was lately married to Mrs. Mary Jackson, both of Harper's Ferry, Virginia, he being the lady's *fifth* husband, and she only in her *twenty eighth* year.

Slander.—Miss Thayer recovered of Mr Blake, in Montrose, Pennsylvania, a verdict of $1500, for slandering her reputation.

FROM THE UNITED STATES TELEGRAPH.

ASSISTANT BISHOP.

At a convention of the Episcopal Church, held at Harrisburg, last week, the Rev. H. U. Onderdonk, of New York, was elected Assistant Bishop of the diocess of Pennsylvania. The vote was as follows:

Clergy,	26	to	25
Laity, about	73	to	56

It is believed that this is the second instance in which an Assistant Bishop of the Episcopal Church has been chosen in this country. The first instance occurred about twenty years ago, when the Rev. John Henry Hobart, the present worthy Bishop of New York, was elected an Assistant to the venerable Benjamin Moore, Bishop of the diocess of New York, whose age and infirmities rendered him unable to discharge the duties of he office.

In the present instance, although an assistant is not so imperiously required by circumstances, yet it is due to Bishop White, who is the oldest Bishop in this country, and emphatically the Patriarch of the American Episcopal Church, that he should be relieved from the more active duties of his charge. The qualifications of Mr. Onderdonk are in every respect equal to the new station to which he has been called; and there can be no doubt that he will be truly an assistant to his venerable superior—venerable indeed, for his age, his piety, his literary attainments, and for his long and ardent devotion to the eternal welfare of the flock which has been committed to his care by the Bishop of souls.

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The Marriage Question.—At a meeting of the Presbytery of New-Brunswick we learn that the question of erasing the section of the Confession of Faith, forbidding the marriage of a man with his deceased wife's sister, was at their late meeting decided in the affirmative—ayes 12, noes 5. The Presbytery of Ohio, and the Presbytery of Redstone, as we learn from the Pittsburg Recorder, have both decided against the erasure. The Visitor and Telegraph informs that a similar decision has been made by the Presbytery of Winchester, and the Philadelphian reports the same of the Presbytery of Philadelphia. The Presbytery of New York have decided (we believe unanimously) in favour of erasing, without expressing any opinion on the merits of the question, but simply on the ground that the topic is one which ought not to be introduced into a confession of Faith.

[The Presbytery of Concord, which lately convened at Thyatira Church, in this county, decided, nearly unanimously, against the erasure of the section above alluded to,—thereby discountenancing such marriages.]

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HILLSBORO', MAY 29.

At the Superior Court held in Person county last week, the hon. judge Norwood presiding, came on the trial of *Simeon Cochran*, indicted as accessary before the fact in the murder of William M. Marshall.

It being necessary to show the conviction of the principal in order to put the defendant on his trial as accessary, the counsel for the state offered as evidence of that fact the record of the trial and conviction of Scott in the Superior Court of Orange. This evidence was objected to on the part of the prisoner, on the ground that the conviction of Scott was obtained principally by negro testimony. The decision of the Judge was, that as the act of the General Assembly prohibited the admission of negro or Indian testimony, to the fourth degree, to affect either the person or property of a white person, the effect of the admission of this record would be, to admit *indirectly* that kind of testimony which could not be admitted *directly*, and therefore that the record could not be read to the jury as evidence. The prisoner, however, having consented to be put on his trial, had admitted the conviction of the principal to that effect; it would be necessary for the state to prove his guilt by competent testimony on the present trial.

Another question having arisen, as to the confessions of Scott, the judge decided, that the confessions, if voluntarily made, would be proper evidence to establish the guilt of Scott in this case.

The case was ably argued by the counsel, and the Judge delivered his charge to the jury at considerable length. The jury then retired, and two or three hours returned into court and reported that they could not agree. The Judge then recapitulated the testimony, and made some comments; the jury again retired, and in about an hour returned a verdict of *not guilty*.

The trial commenced on Wednesday morning, and did not terminate until between two and three o'clock on Friday morning. Great interest had been excited, and much difficulty was experienced in getting a jury; more than one hundred and fifty having challenged themselves for cause, and five or six were challenged by the prisoner.

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Racing extra.—At Mobile, on the 19th ult. after the regular heats were over, a match race for $500 was to be run by men and horses, one mile, the men having half their distance given them.

AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY.

The annual meeting of the American Bible Society, was held in the City Hotel, in New-York, on Thursday, the 10th ult. De Witt Clinton, one of the Vice Presidents, was in the chair. The Rev. Dr. Day, President of Yale College, commenced the exercise of the day by reading the 7th chapter of Micah. Gov. Clinton then delivered an address.

The receipts of the Society during the year ending 1st of May, have amounted to $64,764 13—which is $11,774 19 more than those of the preceding year. Of the whole amount, $35,366 29 were received in payment for Bibles and Testaments, $19,282 82 as free donations, $4,235 as subscriptions to pay the debt on the Society's House, and $2,970 as permanent loans.

Number of Bibles printed.—Within the past year there have been printed at the Society's establishment, or are now in press, 45,500 Bibles and 35,700 Testaments. There have been purchased 172 German and Dutch Bibles, and 313 German Testaments. Total 76,734, which, added to 532,902 before reported, make a grand total of 609,636, printed or purchased by the society since its formation in 1818.

Bibles issued from the Depository.—During the year, there has been issued from the Depository 35,876 Bibles and 35,745 Testaments. Total 71,621; which, added to 440,014 issued in the ten preceding years, make a grand total of 511,568. Of the issues the past year, 55,337 have in various ways been disposed of to auxiliary and other Societies and individuals. A still greater number might have been sold, had the rules of the Society permitted sales to those who are not members. The number of Bibles and Testaments gratuitously appropriated during the year, is 15,286.

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MEDICAL DISCOVERY.

An important Medical discovery will soon be brought to notice—it consists in a new remedy to prevent the formation of Consumption in those predisposed, and to cure it when formed in nine cases out of ten. We are informed that it is as effectual as the lately found remedy against Intemperance, and consists of two different articles to be used together, one to be taken in the stomach in the palatable shape of chocolate, syrup or milk, and the other to be inhaled in the lungs as a sweet and fragrant perfume. *Sat. Ev. Post.*

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Within a few days time, *one hundred and fifty* vessels arrived in the harbor of New York; the whole brought about fifteen hundred passengers, the greater part of whom are emigrants from Great Britain. A late number of the Glasgow Chronicle says, that several of the persons about to abandon their native home for the U. States have long been in Glasgow, and were considered as the most efficient in their respective trades. To such persons a hearty welcome is always extended.

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On Wednesday night two weeks an attempt was made to rob the great southern mail from New York, between New Brunswick and Kingston. The villians cut the stern boot and succeeded in taking off the newspaper bags only, no others being outside. The bags were afterwards found in the woods, cut in pieces. The boot was besmeared with blood. The robber will probably be detected by the wound.

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A most surprising and dreadful occurrence lately took place in one of the provinces of France. A counterfeiter, who had been condemned to be hung, made his escape on the way to the gallows, and took refuge in an hospital. After some search he was found, as was thought, disguised. He was carried off, uttering not a syllable but ejaculating vehemently, and executed. It was shortly afterwards discovered that the officers had hung a deaf and dumb brother of the convict, who had resided long in the hospital. The real criminal was recommended to the royal clemency.

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Robbery.—A trunk was cut from the Camden stage near this town, on Tuesday night last, containing, we understand, checks or drafts to the amount of $18,000, besides other valuable papers and clothing. The trunk, robbed of the checks and clothing but containing the other papers, was found yesterday morning in a field about a mile from town, by several gentlemen who promptly turned out for that purpose. A young man named Skipper has been taken up and committed to jail under strong circumstancial testimony. *Fayetteville Observer, 24th ult.*

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Mr. Randolph.—Late rumours led us to believe that Mr. Randolph's health was in a deplorable condition. We are happy to learn from the Richmond Whig that he has recovered, or at least is decidedly convalescent. The gout has ceased its irregular and flying attacks upon his vital parts, and made a permanent lodgment in his toe; giving his friends by this transfer of the seat of war, rational and well founded hopes of a return of his general health and long life. *Noah.*

Salisbury:

JUNE 5, 1827.

FOURTH OF JULY.

The citizens of Salisbury are requested to meet at the Court-House on Thursday evening, (the 7th) at 4 o'clock, P. M. to make arrangements for the celebration of the approaching *Fourth of July.*

"The People's Friend" was duly received; and, although we suspect the author loves himself, and the "big folks" in office, much more than he does "the people," still we will give him a hearing in our next.

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We are authorized to state, that Alfred Marsh, Esq. is a candidate to represent Rowan county in the Senate of the next General Assembly of this state.

In Guilford county, Jonathan Parker is a candidate for the Senate, and John M. Morehead, Francis L. Simpson, and William Adams, for the Commons.

Masonic.—The annual convocation of the Grand Chapter of North Carolina, will be held in Fayetteville on the 23d of June, inst. And at the same time and place, a *Convention* is called to meet, for the purpose of taking into consideration the propriety of altering and amending the Grand Royal Arch Constitution.

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Col. Joseph M. White has been re-elected a delegate in the 20th Congress from Florida, over Col. James Gadsden.

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Gen. Daniel L. Barringer, the late representative in Congress from the Raleigh district, in answer to an inquiry put to him through the columns of the Raleigh Star, says: "I am, in no sense of the word, an *administration* man! When I became a candidate for the suffrages of the people, I freely avowed my preference for General Jackson. My actions since have corresponded entirely with my professions. I have been less boisterous than many others, from a sense of propriety, believing that a member of Congress ought not to interfere in the presidential election, as he is, in the last resort, the constitutional umpire to whom the election is referred."

The opponent of Gen. Barringer, is Judge *Murphey*: there is no mistake in his sentiments. Mr. Mebane, the former opponent of Gen. Barringer, is, we believe, an administration man. These facts afford some indication of the predilections of the people in that district.

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Cherokee Indians.—We are informed by the Knoxville Enquirer, of the 23d ult. that the Cherokees are opposed to the cutting of the Hiwassee canal through their lands; and it is probable they will refuse to sell sufficient land to enable the state of Tennessee to construct the canal. Should they persist in this opposition, it is feared they may be averse to treating with the commissioners appointed by the President of the United States, for the purpose of obtaining a cession from them of their land in this state. Indeed, we have heard it suggested by gentlemen somewhat acquainted with the character of the Cherokees, that they are indisposed to sell; and will not do so, except at an exorbitant price.

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Georgia.—The new counties in this state have finally been organized, and are settling rapidly, in spite of every obstacle. The Milledgeville Journal boasts of the triumph the state has gained in this business, in despite of the efforts of the general government to thwart her in the exercise of her just rights; and attributes the success now of those of her citizens who had long preferred claims on the general government for militia services rendered thirty years since, to "the manly, firm, and determined conduct of the executive of the state, in asserting and maintaining, in the teeth of the fulminations of the U. S. Executive, the rights and the sovereignty of the state over which he presides. But there are still difficulties in reserve for that distracted state. "A large portion of her territory remains in the possession of the Cherokees," and the Journal beseeches the people to elect Mr. Forsyth successor to Gov. Troup, as the only man whose talents and perseverance in the cause of Georgia, will induce the general government to fulfil her obligations to the state, by buying out the Cherokees, and sending them off beyond the Mississippi. If this desirable end can be obtained by the election of Mr. Forsyth, we say God speed him into the Gubernatorial chair; for we are wearied with the ceaseless din which is kept up by the Georgians against the poor Indians,—and which will continue to be kept up, as long as there is a single *red skin* left in the state. There can be no harmony in Georgia, nor any *peace to the nation*, till every Indian is extirpated from the land of M'Intosh and Troup, Apothlohee and Tustunegee, and driven west of the big river. And we repeat, that if this harmony and *peace* is to be brought about by throwing the cast-off political mantle of George M. Troup over the shoulders of John Forsyth, why, "so mote it be."

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Wheat.—The Warrenton (N. C.) paper, of the 24th ult. says the fields of forward (or May) wheat, in that neighborhood, have been entirely destroyed: the grain is said to be completely rotten, and "sends forth a wonderful stench." The editor suggests the propriety of speedily cutting over the fields, and clearing them off, for fear diseases may be engendered. It is feared the long-continued wet weather may have, in some instances, produced rust in the wheat in this part of the State;—the damage thereby sustained, however, cannot be very great, as the wheat is near its perfection.

UNIVERSITY OF NORTH-CAROLINA.

The public anniversary examination of the students of the University of this state, is advertised to take place at Chapel Hill, on Monday, the 18th day of June, inst. and continue from day to day till Thursday, the 28th, which last mentioned day is appointed for the annual *Commencement* of the College.

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Jefferson Lottery.—Messrs. Yates & M'Intyre, managers, have given notice that, in all probability, this lottery will not be drawn; they will, therefore, refund the money for all such tickets as may have been sold and paid for.

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The Charleston Apprentice's Library Society contains upwards of six thousand volumes of books, large additions having recently been made to it, through the munificence of the legislature of that state. And the library is continually increasing in usefulness: the readers are becoming more numerous every day it is open; and the taste for reading which this institution is begetting among the apprentices of that city, must be productive of the most important results.

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Caution.—On the 12th ult. a boy having shot at some blackbirds, on a barn, in the village of Stumptown, Lebanon county, Pennsylvania, the wadding from the gun stuck fast in the roof of the barn, from which the building took fire, and was consumed;—and, most unfortunately, the fire spread, and consumed nearly the whole village before it was extinguished! Between 20 and 30 of the best buildings in the place were reduced to ashes. This fact alone is enough to show, not only the propriety, but the *necessity* of enforcing the ordinance of the commissioners of Salisbury, against firing off guns within the limits of the corporation.

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An attempt was made on the night of the 23d ult. to rob the store of Messrs. H. & D. M'Coll, of Camden. A negro fellow was detected, by two persons who slept in the store, in the very act of extracting money from the drawer; but through remissness, or fear, in the young men, he was suffered to unbar the door, and make his escape. A gun was fired at him, but it was so dark he was probably not hit. He ought to have been tried, when first taken.

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Another attempt to try *Hoke*, the murderer of Baker, in Ken. is to be made at Owensboro, Harrison county, in that state, at the June term of the Court. He is said to have recovered from the wound which he inflicted on himself. May the halter, *this* time, not be cheated out of its dues.

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Early Wheat.—On the 4th day of May, ultimo, Flour was brought to the town of Montgomery, (Alabama) which was manufactured in the vicinity of that place, from wheat of the present year's growth. This is said to be the earliest production of that grain, even in that latitude, ever known.—Here, in the western section of North Carolina, a good deal of wheat has not yet (the 4th day of June) cast its blossoms; although many fields will, in twelve or fifteen days, be sufficiently ripened to cut, provided the weather is favorable. The almost incessant rains with which the earth has been literally drenched for two weeks past, have retarded the ripening of the wheat, and delayed the harvest to a later period than might otherwise have been expected. But the crop, in the main, will be abundant,—more so than it was last year; although the grain will not probably be as good.

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The late severe frosts, we understand, did a good deal of damage to the cotton crop in Rowan, as well as injured the fruit. It is conjectured that it was sent by Mr. Adams, to punish that county for being so decidedly Jacksonian." *Charlotte Journal, 24th ult.*

[Now we feel no disposition to gainsay the Journal's right or peculiar tact at sneering—and are, therefore, ready to attach all the credit to its "conjecture" that may be claimed for it. The Journal, then, "conjectures"! at the late frosts which have partially blighted the fruits of the earth in this county, were "sent by Mr. Adams to punish" the people of Rowan "for being so decidedly Jacksonian"!!! of the political sins laid at the door of Mr. Adams and his administration, a latitudinarian construction of the constitution, and an unwarrantable assumption of power not appertaining to their offices, are, we know, among the most prominent, but we were not prepared to expect they (or their most devoted partizans for them) would claim the exercise of the prerogatives of Heaven,—the right of wielding the *elements* to scourge their political opponents! But so it is: for the Journal is one of the "affiliated" presses, and may be supposed to speak advisedly on the subject. But these appalling weapons are not going to coerce the freemen of Rowan to "take rank and file according to size," under the banners of "the powers that be." They are infected with "Jacksonism," we admit, but it is a hereditary "complaint" with them,—of which, neither frosts, droughts, inundations, nor malignant agues and fevers, whether sent as a scourge from Mr. Adams, or from that source whence, *till now*, such visitations have always been thought to emanate, can cure them. In fine, "Jacksonism" is an incurable "disease" in North-Carolina.

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State Bank.—The Directors of this institution, by a resolution under the date of 24th ult. declared a dividend of *three and a half* per cent. for the last six months—which by one half put

cent. less than it has heretofore done: this was owing to the additional expense incurred during that period in procuring Northern funds. After the 1st of August, no preference will be given, in bank payments, to the notes of the principal bank, over those of other current notes; but ten per cent. will be required on all renewals.

The *murder* of William White, of Randolph county, noticed in our last, has created much excitement there. The following particulars of the tragic affair have been furnished the editors of the Raleigh Register:

"Abijah Smith went to the House of William White Esq. on Monday the 14th inst. about 12 o'clock, and continued there until after midnight, when the 'squire asked him to go to bed, which he refused to do. He was then told to go to bed or go home; he refused to do either, with an oath, and commenced abusing Mr. White. He then ordered him out of his house. Smith went out into the yard, and White with him, where a scuffle ensued, in which White received eleven or twelve stabs with a butcher's knife, several of which were made deep in his body, so that he had to be carried into the house. No person was present but his own family, and they were in bed: He lived about 24 hours. The murderer has escaped."

Smith is described as being about 50 years of age; 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high; bald on the top of his head; and very gray of his age; fresh complected; large blue eyes; large fore teeth. By profession a house carpenter, was raised in Randolph, and is supposed to have gone to the western country.

The city of Boston has agreed to send 30 representatives to the legislature of that state this year. Five or six different sets of candidates were put up, the result was, that only eight persons were elected, as in that state it requires a majority of the whole number of votes given to elect. At a second attempt, on the 17th ult. no person was elected, the highest number any one man received being 1621, and it requiring 1755 to elect. This mode of election is very inconvenient, to say the least of it.

A new religious paper has been commenced in Albany, (N. Y.) called *The Antidote*; it is intended to counteract the ill effects of the *Correspondent*, a deistical paper in the city of New-York.

Two or three of the *frail waterhood* were lately brought before the Police Magistrate of the town of Macon, Georgia, for *licentious conduct*; and the facts charged against them having been proven, they were sentenced to be taken from the county jail, with one side of their faces blacked, and escorted to the outskirts of the town by a guard, with a drum and fife playing the *Rogue's March*!—QUERY. Do not the laws of North-Carolina invest our Peace Officers with the same power which this Magistrate of Georgia seems so judiciously to have exercised in the above case?

FROM EUROPE.

The last arrival from England brings papers to the 22d April. Mr. Canning has not yet been able to remodel the Administration. The only positive appointments are Sir J. Copeley as Lord Chancellor; the Duke of Clarence as Lord High Admiral, and the Marquis of Anglesea as Master of Ordnance.

The Turks have been entirely dispersed before Athens, and the Greeks have complete possession of that place.

The New Times of the 21st says, "the remaining arrangements of the new Ministry continue to excite the intense and undivided interest of the country.

It is reported that Mr. Plunkett is to be appointed Master of the Rolls, in the room of Sir John Copeley, with a peerage.

The news from Lisbon is to the 1st of April. The sittings of the Chambers had terminated. The accusation brought against the Ministers, of being the authors of the ills which desolate Portugal, by their system of *moderatism*, was rejected. Consequently the Ministry will undergo no change for the present.

The English army remains stationary, and the Quarter Master General constantly resides at Coimbra.

The fear of a new invasion seems to have ceased, for the greater part of the officers were at Lisbon for a holiday.

The following resignations are understood to have taken place:—Sir Charles Wetherell, Attorney General; the right honorable J. Beckett, Judge Advocate; the Earl of Shaftsbury, Chairman of the Committees of the House of Lords; and the right honorable Charles Arbuthnot, Chief Commissioner of Woods and Forests; Lord Downes, Surveyor General; Sir Henry Hardringe, Clerke of the Ordnance.

LATE FROM MEXICO.

NORFOLK, MAY 21.

We learn from Mr. Force, who came passenger in the Brig Convevance, arrived yesterday, in 22 days from Vera Cruz, that the Congress of Tacubaya had not convened as late as the middle of April, at which time Mr. Force left Mexico, in consequence of the non arrival of some of the Ministers, but would probably commence their session in three or four weeks.

Messrs. Sergeant and Poinsett, Ministers from this Government, were in excellent health.

The differences which recently existed between Mexico and Texas had been arranged, and all expectation of anarchy arising from the plot headed by the Friars had been disappointed.

Mr. Pakenham had been appointed British Minister at the Congress of Tacubaya, in the place of Mr. Ward, who would return to England in a few days, in the British sloop of war Tweed, which would carry a large amount of specie on account of English merchants. A splendid dinner was given to Mr. Ward by the British merchants at Mexico, preparatory to his departure, as a testimonial of their respect.

Mr. Force states that Com. Porter is held in the highest respect, and the utmost confidence reposed in his patriotism and superior judgment in the management of the naval concerns of the country, not only by the government, but by all classes of the citizens of Mexico.

LATEST FROM RIO JANEIRO.

We learn from Capt. Heppenstall, of the British brig Speedy, arrived in Hampton Roads in 12 days from Rio Janeiro, that the Brazilians had captured the brig Pampara, which was fitted out at Baltimore a few months since—the captain of which has been imprisoned, and the Emperor determined to keep him so.

Mr. Oliveira, an officer of the Brazilian service, came passenger (express) in the Speedy, and proceeds for Washington this morning in the Potomac. We conjecture he is charged with some communications of importance, to the Brazilian Minister at Washington.

Mr. Raguet, Charge d'Affairs of our Government at Rio Janeiro, had not taken his departure, but would leave there soon for the United States.

Norfolk Beacon.

Key West.—The East Florida Herald intimates that an illicit traffic has been going on at Key West. The subject is only briefly mentioned and circumstances are rather hinted at than detailed: we are assured however that some disclosures have been made, after a close scrutiny, which induces the marshal to visit about sixty individuals. The business was very lucrative—commissions on sales often amounting to 1000 dollars a day. An affray also lately occured there, between one of Porter's men and an American, which was adjusted by a territorial justice, who fined the Mexican 50 dollars. *Baltimore Patriot.*

We learn, says the Mobile Register of the 3d inst. by a gentleman arrived in the steam boat Gen. Brown, from Montgomery, that a duel was fought on the 26th ult. at Line Creek, between John S. Bailey, Esq. and Mr. B. W. Bell, both of Montgomery (Alabama.) The former was slightly, and the latter severely, though not dangerously wounded.

Late Paris papers contain many authentic documents in relation to the celebrated voyager *La Perouse*, which justify the supposition that the place of his shipwreck, after a lapse of nearly forty years, has been discovered, and that some of his companions are still existing upon an island called Malicolo in the Southern Ocean. *Nantucket Inquir.*

Maryland.—The Baltimore Chronicle, of the 22d ult. says: "The Jackson Convention assembled yesterday at 12 o'clock, at a room in the Athenæum. The attendance of the members was very general, and the Convention full to the most sanguine expectation. We shall give the details in due time—in the mean time we wish our friends, and the friends of the great cause, to know that every thing goes on most prosperously in the cause of the people, and Maryland will be found true to Jackson and the Constitution.

The Convention was called to order by Roger B. Taney, Esq. who moved that General Thomas M. Foreman of Cecil County be called to the Chair, as President of the Convention.

Wm. B. Beall, of Frederick, was nominated as Secretary, and J. B. Brooks, of Prince George's county, Assistant Secretary.

The meeting being organized, Mr. Winchester, a delegate from Baltimore, moved the appointment of a committee to consider and report, what measures are proper to be adopted by the convention. The convention adjourned till 12 o'clock this day.

The Boston Statesman, intimates that Mr. *Webster* is to be elected to the United States Senate, in place of Mr. Mills, and that William Sturgis, Esq. will succeed Mr. Webster, in the House of Representatives.

In the late acquired territory for the people of Georgia, there are, according to the calculation of the surveyor general himself, about 5,000,000 acres of land and water. The greater part of the whole territory is good land and well watered.

Sir John Copley, who has risen to such distinction in England, and is now Lord Chancellor, is a native of Boston, and is the son of our justly celebrated painter, the late John Singleton Copley, R. A.

N. York Chronicle.

The ship, Six Brothers, Capt. Lee, has sailed from New York with a cargo of provisions, &c. for the Greeks, collected by the Greek Committee in Albany and New York.

At the late term of the Superior Court held for Northampton county, (in this state) a negro fellow was convicted of a rape on a white woman, and sentenced to be executed on the second Friday of June next.

A letter dated Lisbon, March 28th, says: The commander, Torlade Daz ambuga, who was ambassador of Portugal at Madrid, under the Cortes, has been nominated Charg d'Affairs to the United States of America, and will shortly sail for his destination.

Hessian Fly.—From the Virginia papers it appears that the Hessian fly is making great ravages upon the wheat fields, the crops of which it is thought, will be short of an average. Accounts from three or four counties, state that all the fields are injured, and some entirely destroyed.

Stenograph.—Mr. James Adams, professor of the art of Stenography, is now in town, and contemplates visiting some other places in the western part of this state, in the course of the summer. Having taken a few lessons from him in his system of Stenographic writing, the Editor of this paper feels a confidence in saying, that his method is more simple (and his explanations more readily comprehended) than any preceding system. Any person of ordinary shrewdness, can under Mr. Adams' tuition, acquire a knowledge of the principles of Short Hand Writing, in a very little time. Mr. Adams is a gentleman of education, and of refined manners; and possess a happy facility of imparting instruction to others. We most cordially recommend him to the favorable notice of those who have a desire to acquire a knowledge of the elegant art he teaches.

☞ This number commences the 8th volume of the *Western Carolinian*. Seven years since, when the first numbe of the paper was issued, there were, notwithstanding considerable exertion was used in behalf of the establishment, less than *one hundred and fifty* subscribers to our list; but such has been the progressive patronage extended to the paper, that it now has a more extensive subscription than any other in the state, with the exception of the two at Raleigh;—which from being published at the seat of the state government, with a daily mail, &c. possess advantages, peculiar to their location, of which all other establishments in the state are deprived.

We are grateful for the flattering evidence of the public approbation of our labors; and as the most acceptable return we can make, the assiduous devotion of the humble faculties of our mind, and the ceaseless labor of our hands, are pledged to the service of our patrons.

We hope it will be sufficient to remind our friends and subscribers that, as grateful an unction to the soul as is the frequent *expression* of public approbation, still there is *something* which will afford more *solid* satisfaction to a man who has a dozen mouths dependent on him for bread, than kind expressions of friendly feeling.

The Markets.

N. York Market, May 22d.—Cotton, upland, (under which denomination, all from N. Carolina is rated) 9 to 10; New-Orleans 10 to 11½; Cotton bagging, hemp 22 to 23, flax 15 to 17; domestic calicoes, blue (Taunton 37½ to 18—fancy, 16 to 20; brown cotton shirting (4 wide) 7 to 10; bleach'd do. 7-8 wide, 11 to 15; brown sheetings, 4-4, 11½ to 14; do. 5-4, 15 17; bleached, 4-4, 14 to 19—do. 5-4, 17 to 20; yellow beeswax, 28 to 29; check 4-4, 14 to 18, cotton yarn, 5 to 10, 22½ cts. per lb. American feathers, 30; hides, 16½ to 17½ sole leather, oak tanned 23 to 27, hemlock tanned 18 to 23; North Carolina tobacco, in bd. 3 to 4 cents.

Money Market.—In New-York, May 22d, North Carolina Bank Bills were at 5 to 6 per cent. discount; Virginia, 1; South Carolina, 1½; Georgia, 2½—Darien, 15 to 20; Alabama, Mobile bank 4, Tombigbee 10; Ohio, 7 to 8; Tennessee, 30 to 35; Kentucky, 60; Mississippi, 3; Louisiana, 2.

U. S. Bank Stock, at the above dat., 120 to 120 1-8—Bank of New-York, 124½.

Fayetteville, May 24.—Apple brandy 45 to 50; Peach do. 60 to 75; Bacon, 7 to 8; Bagging, 20 to 25; Coffee 18, COTTON 8 to 8 62; Corn, 70 a 70; flour, 6 a 6; Iron, 5 50 to 6 50; Molasses 34 to 35; Sugar, 8 to 10; Salt, 75 to 80; Whiskey, 37½ a 40. *Observer.*

Cotton is selling this morning readily at $8 to $8 60. *Journal, 23d ult.*

Charleston, May 21.—Cotton, upland, 8 a 10; whiskey, 34 to 35; apple brandy, 38 a 38; beeswax, 25 a 25; bacon, 5½ to 6½; bagging 21 to 23; salt, Liverpool in bulk 40 a 42; Turks Island 60; sugar, brown, 9 to 9½; Coffee, 13 to 15; molasses, 29 a 30; black pepper, 18 a 18; corn, 55 a 60; flour 5½ to 5¾.

North-Carolina bank notes, 4½ to 5 per cent discount; Georgia, do. 1 to 1½ do.

Cottons.—The slight improvement in Upland, in England, has given a spur to our market, and pretty extensive sales have been the consequence; in many instances at an advance of ¼ of a cent in the pound on previous rates—we do not, however, alter our quotations, the general range being still from 8 to 10 cents—fancy lots occasionally go a little higher.

Flour.—Continues to be of very dull sale, there being no demand for exportation.

Corn.—Several cargoes have been sold during the week, at 55 cents for North-Carolina, and 60 for Maryland.

Freights.—The arrival of four or five vessels and the expected arrival of others, has caused a depression in the rate of Freights to Europe. One or two vessels have been taken up for England, at ¾ and 7-8d. per lb. for Cotton. To France, 1½ a 1¾ cents is the most, probably, that could be obtained.

Charleston, May 25.—In Upland Cottons, the demand has been good since our last advices from Liverpool; the stock in first hands has decreased, and prices have advanced ¼ cent. We now quote Ordinary, 8; Fair to Good, 8½ a 8¾; Prime, 9 a 9¼; and for Selections, 9½ a 10 cents. *Gazette.*

Camden, May 26.—Cotton, 7½ a 8; corn, 62½ a 65; whiskey, 37 a 40; salt, 75 a 80; flour, 7 a 7 50; wheat, $1 25 to 1 50; peach brandy 65 to 75; apple do. 60 to 65; bacon 7 to 9; beef 6 to 7. *Journal.*

Married,

In the Forks of the Yadkin, Rowan county, on Sunday, the 27th inst. by Jacob March, Esq. Mr. George Hanes to Miss Anna Johnson.

In this county, on the 17th ult. by Adam Roseman, Esq. Mr. Henry Frieze to Miss Mary Magdalena Shuping, daughter of Mr. Andrew Shuping.

DIED,

At Rowley, Mass. on the 7th instant, after many months of extreme suffering, Mr. *Robert S. Coffin*, the "Boston Bard," son of the late Ebenezer Coffin, A. M.

In New York on Sunday the 6th ult. Mr. James A. Patterson, Printer, formerly publisher of the North Carolina Journal, aged 29 years. Mr. Patterson had been afflicted for some time past, with a pulmonary complaint, and concluded, after all hope had vanished of a recovery, to return to Easton, Pennsylvania, his native town, and had got so far on his way home, when, fatigue and the disagreeable weather he must have experienced while on sea, which he was little able to bear, death put an end to his sufferings. His friends and acquaintances in this place sincerely regret his death, and tenderly sympathize with his relatives and friends, for their loss. His remains were taken by a beloved sister, who being apprized that he intended to return, met him in New York, to his native town, where they were interred with masonic honors. *Fayetteville Journal.*

In Martinsburg, Virg. on the 6th ult. Mr. John Alburtis, editor of the Shepherdstown Journal. He was the oldest publisher of a newspaper in the valley of Virginia: he established the Martinsburg Gazette in April, 1799.

In Windsor, (Vermont) on the 1st ult. in the 70th year of his age, Alden Spooner, Esq. He was the original proprietor of the Vermont Journal, which was the first paper established in that state. He contributed largely by his exertions and influence, towards the formation and permanently establishing of the State Government. He was several times a Representative to the Assembly, where he always maintained the character of an honest, unwavering patriot. He has ever borne an unblemished character; and as a citizen, was universally beloved.

NEW
MEDICAL & DRUG STORE.
E. WILLEY & Co.

ARE now receiving and opening in Salisbury, a very general supply of **MEDICINE, DRUGS**, &c. which they offer for sale, wholesale and retail, on terms accommodating to the times.

Arrangements being made at the North, they will be constantly receiving all articles in their line, of the latest importations.

E. WILLEY, having devoted fifteen years to the *Practice of Physic*, flatters himself that he shall be enabled, by paying strict personal attention to the *Apothecary Business*, and particularly to the chemical and compound preparations, to please all those who may wish to purchase.

Country Physicians, Merchants, and other individuals, are respectfully invited to call and supply themselves; or, by sending their orders, they shall be as faithfully dealt with as by personal application. 65

Salisbury, June 1st, 1827.

Portrait Painting.

MR. DANIEL WHEATON, Artist, respectfully informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of Salisbury and its vicinity, that he has taken a stand for a few days, at the Mansion Hotel, where he will thankfully and faithfully take the *Portraits* of all those who may feel willing to favor him with their patronage. A specimen of his professional skill may be seen at his room. *June 4, 1827.* 1w

State of North-Carolina, Iredell county court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May term, 1827.

THE undersigned, Grand Jurors, having discharged the duties we owe the court, and reflecting upon the number of courts holden annually in our county as useless, unnecessary, and expensive, tending to waste the time and exhaust the resources of the people,—do, therefore, recommend to the freemen of Iredell to have the county courts holden now in May and November, changed to the 5th Monday after the 4th Mondays in March and September, thereby altering and fixing two of our county courts to be held on the same weeks of our Superior courts, when all business can be done, except that requiring the intervention of a Jury.

For the freemen and farmers of Iredell to be compelled to leave their homes *six weeks* in every year to serve as Jurors, we consider unnecessary, grievous and oppressive. We therefore pledge ourselves to use all fair means to explain the advantages of this change to our fellow-citizens, and to exert ourselves actively to accomplish this desirable object. And further, we request the freemen of Iredell to call on all their county candidates to unfold and explain their sentiments and views on this subject.

It is ordered, unanimously, by the Grand Jury, that the above be published four weeks in the Western Carolinian,

WILLIAM STEPHENSON, *Foreman.*

John Witherspoon,	Hugh Howard
James Owen,	David McCreery,
Daniel Braly,	Josiah C. McHenry,
John Crawford,	Benjamin Johnson,
Edward Eidson,	John M. Walker.
Joseph Summers,	Greve Tomlinson,
Joseph S. McKnight,	William Cumins.

168

Doct. W. F. Thomas,

INFORMS his friends and the public, that he has established a Shop at BUNKERS-HILL, five miles south of the Island-Ford, in Lincoln county, where he can at all times be found, except when professionally engaged. As he will devote his time solely to his profession, he hopes to receive a share of public patronage.
May 25th, 1827. t66

Look at This!

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends, and the public generally, that he continues to carry on the

TAILORING BUSINESS,

at his old stand in the town of *Concord*, Cabarrus county. Being Agent for Mr. Ward, of Philadelphia, the subscriber receives the fashions regularly from that city, as often as there is any change in them; and he assures all who wish any description of *tailoring* done, that he will execute it in a style of wookmanship and fitness equal to any thing in the United States; and he challenges a comparison of his work with any garment made in Philadelphia or New-York. He has also just received drafts, &c. for cutting *Ladies Dresses*, in the neatest and newest style. Ladies will be instructed how to make up the garments after they are cut; the plan is so easily understood, that a few minutes direction will be sufficient to enable any lady to proceed alone with the greatest ease.

The subscriber is also authorized to receive subscribers to Allen Ward's Patent Protractor system of Tailoring, and give instruction in the system: each subscriber will be entitled to receive the fashions from Philadelphia quarterly, accompanied with drafts, portrait figures, &c.

THOMAS V. CANON.
Concord, May 29, 1827. 6t70

Benbow's Hand Grist-Mill.

THE subscriber having purchased of Mr. Benbow, the original patentee, the right of making and selling his Mills, in the counties of Rowan, Burke, Ashe, Buncombe, and Rutherford, offers for sale the right for any of these counties, or will sell the right for making single mills. He expects, in the course of the summer, to make three or four mills on a larger scale than usual, fitted for applying horse power to them. He will be in Salisbury about the 1st of July, and may generally be found at his residence, 10 miles north-west of Charlotte on the Beaties Ford road.

WM. A. SHELLEY.
May 25, 1827. 1w

Committed to the Jail

OF Wilkes county, on the 20th of May, 1827, a negro man who says his name is *DOCTOR*; he is 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, about 25 years old, very black, speaks quick, has lost some of his upper front teeth rather on the left side, and says he belongs to James Young, of Tennessee, who purchased him in the lower part of this state, and that he left his master below Charlotte. The owner is desired to come and prove property, pay charges, and take the negro away. CHARLES PHELPS, *Jailor.*
May 31st, 1827. 65

State of North-Carolina, Montgomery county:

COURT of pleas and quarter sessions, April sessions, 1827: James M. Butler, vs. Lewis Kennedy; attachment, levied, &c. Ordered by the court, that publication be made in the Western Carolinian for six weeks, that unless the defendant appear at the next county court to be held for the county of Montgomery, at the court-house in Lawrenceville, on the first Monday in July next, replevy or plead, judgment will be entered up for the amount of the plaintiff's demand, and a decree of condemnation made.

Test: J. B. MARTIN, *C. C.*
Price advt. $2 50. 6t70

New Lines of Stages.

THE subscriber, being the contractor for carrying the Mail from LINCOLNTON to ASHVILLE, (Buncombe county) &c. has commenced running a line of *Mail Stages* between those places once a week; and is prepared to carry passengers in a comfortable style, and on moderate terms. A stage now runs weekly between Salisbury and Lincolnton; in a short time, one will start between Ashville (via the Warm Springs) and Newport, Tenn.; and the line from Columbia, S. C. to Lincolnton, will soon go into operation; so that there will then be a direct stage communication from the south, east and north, through North-Carolina, to Tennessee, Kentucky, and the Western Country generally.

SAMUEL NEWLAND.
Morganton, April 24, 1827. 57tf

THE CELEBRATED HORSE
Napoleon,

WILL stand the spring season in Salisbury, commencing the 1st day of April, at the very reduced price of *eight dollars* the season, *nine dollars* the single leap, and *twelve dollars* to insure. Mares sent from a distance, will be kept on moderate terms. Proper care and attention will be paid, but not liable for accidents or escapes of any kind. MICHAEL BROWN.
March 6, 1827. 53

The JACK Gen. Wellington,

WILL stand the present season in Salisbury; and will be let to Mares at the very moderate price of *Five Dollars*—to colt, to pay. Gen. Wellington is as sure a foal-getter as any Jack in the country; was raised in the eastern part of the state, is now 8 years old, in high health and vigor, gets uncommonly likely colts, and will be warranted to produce as fine Mules as any in this section of country. Inquire of the subscriber, in Salisbury. CHARLES L. BOWERS.

☞ The above Jack, and a very likely *Jenney*, both for sale, on very accommodating terms. Inquire as above. *April 26, 1827.* 60

For Sale, or Rent.

I WILL sell, or rent for a term of years, my *HOUSE* and *LOT* in the town of Lexington. It is a valuable stand for a Tavern and Store, situated a few doors south of the Court-House, on Main Street; the house being sufficiently large for the above business, with all necessary outhouses. To those who may feel disposed to engage in business of this kind, this presents as favorable an opportunity as any in this place. The premises can be seen on application to the subscriber, who resides thereon.

JACOB ALBRIGHT,
April 10th, 1827. 3mg7

GOLD AND SILVER

Patent Lever Watches,

JEWELRY, &c.

HUNTINGTON & WYNNE have just received from Philadelphia and New-York, an elegant assortment of the above articles. Also, a good assortment of *Military Goods*. All of which can and will be sold on the most reasonable terms.

They have a fresh supply of materials, and are well prepared to *Repair Watches*, &c. All orders shall meet with prompt attention.

Salisbury, May 14, 1827. 62

REMOVAL.

Thomas Dickson, *Tailor*,

RESPECTFULLY informs his customers, and the public, that he has removed his Shop from the stand he has for a number of years occupied, to a room in the building formerly occupied by Mr. John Murphy as a Store, a few doors south of the Court-House, in the town of Salisbury; where he is prepared to execute all descriptions of

Tailoring,

After the newest fashions, on the shortest notice and most reasonable terms. Having made arrangements for receiving, periodically, from Philadelphia and New-York, the latest fashions, accompanied with drafts and portrait figures, representing gentlemen in full dress, with the colors, &c. he will be enabled to accommodate any gentleman with fancy Coats, Pantaloons, &c. cut and made after the very latest styles in the United States.

Summer Clothing will be made up (on the shortest notice) at the following reduced prices, to wit: Coats, $3; Pantaloons, $1 25; and Vests, $1 50.

Orders for every description of work sent from a distance, will be most faithfully executed according to direction, within the shortest time possible. Country produce received in payment for work, at the market prices.

T. Dickson tenders his acknowledgements to those who have heretofore favored him with their custom, and hopes his future exertions to give satisfaction, will insure a continuance of their patronage, and a recommendation to their friends to give his Shop a trial.

Salisbury, May 22, 1827. 3t66

Silas Templeton, *Tailor.*

HAS just received the latest and most approved fashions from Philadelphia, accompanied with portrait figures, representing the different colors which are worn by the most fashionable gentlemen of the cities of Philadelphia and New-York. The drafts of the fashions now received, are, in regard to their neatness and elegance of taste, superior to any heretofore published. All gentlemen, therefore, wishing fashionable garments made, may rest assured that they can be as well suited as at any other place in this or the adjoining states. Having in his employ a considerable force, orders for every description of work from a distance, will be executed on the shortest notice; and no disappointment, either in the fit of the garments, or in the punctual execution of them, need be feared. Country cloth, and summer clothing, will be made up at more reasonable prices than he has heretofore charged.

He also here takes the liberty of returning his sincere thanks to the public for the liberal encouragement he has hitherto received, and hopes that the style of his work, and the punctuality with which he will execute it, will insure a continuance of the generous patronage which has heretofore been extended to him.

Salisbury, April 23, 1827. 59

BOOK BINDING.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Salisbury, and the surrounding country, that he has established a *Book Bindery* in said town, on Main Street, a few doors south of the Court House, where he will be thankful to receive any kind of work in his line of business. From a number of years experience, in Europe and America, he feels confident of being able to give entire satisfaction to all those who may favor him with any description of *Binding*.

Blank Books made to order, after any pattern furnished, on short notice, and at prices which no one can complain of.

Old Books Rebound, either plain or ornamental, on the most moderate terms. All orders from a distance, faithfully attended to. The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited, by their obedient servant,

J. H. DE CARTERET.

Salisbury, April 24th, 1827. 6t

The Latest FASHIONS.

RIBELIN & WATTS,

HAVE just received, from Philadelphia, the very latest *Spring Fashions* in vogue there and the other cities of the North, accompanied with drafts and portrait figures, representing gentlemen in full dress, and the most approved colours now worn;—which will enable them to suit the fancy of those gentlemen who wish fashionable garments made. They continue to execute all descriptions of plain work, at short notice, and on the lowest terms. They are grateful for the support already received in this place; and hope they will give such satisfaction as to insure a continuance of patronage.

Salisbury, May 14, 1827. 62

Every man his own Miller.

THE subscriber having purchased the right for Moses Mendenhall's Perpendicular, and William Benbow's Horizontal *Patent Grist Mills*, for Cabarrus county, and William Benbow's for Mecklenburg county, now offers for sale these *Mills*, and the Single Rights, separately or by the number, on accommodating terms. Mr. *John E. Mahan* of Concord, is authorized to sell for the county of Cabarrus.

The plan of both these Mills may be seen in Concord and Charlotte, at Courts.

BENJAMIN F. ALEXANDER.

Mecklenburg county, May 8, 1827. 3m74

Ran Away,

ON the 4th inst. my negro man *JERRY*, he is about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, black complexion, very stout built, between 25 and 30 years old, has a small scar on the right arm below the elbow, also a small one on the forehead; down look, is very fond of playing the fife, knows a little about boating; took with him several articles of clothing, mostly homespun: he was in Petersburg jail from the 29th of Sept. last, till about the 1st of Feb.; then owned by a Mr. Elijah Hyatt. All owners of boats, and an honest public, are cautioned against the rascal. JOHN STEWART.

Waxhaw, Lancaster, S. C. May 1827.

64-66-68-70-72-74-76

The Wilkesboro' Hotel,

IS now open, and amply provided for the accommodation of Visiters. Its local situation, in the Valley of the Yadkin, nearly central between the Blue Ridge and the Brushy Mountains, is picturesque, healthful and inviting; add to this, a pure and salubrious atmosphere, excellent water, the agreeable society of a pleasant village, spacious and commodious Rooms, a well supplied *Ice-House*, and but little could seem wanting to insure the traveller a few weeks repose and enjoyment among the Mountains.

The subscriber has been accustomed to this line of business in one of our Northern Cities; and he assures those disposed to favor him with a call, that no exertion shall be wanting, on his part, to render them comfortable.

The lines of STAGES from Salem to Knoxville, and from Cheraw to Wilkesboro', stop at the Hotel, affording an easy access to the above Establishment: Fare *five cents* per mile,—way passengers, 6¼.

6t67 GEO. V. MASSEY.

Wilkesboro', N. C. April 22, 1827.

North Carolina, Buncombe county:

COUNTY Court, April term, 1827: James Greenlee vs. George and James Scott; Original attachment; Thomas Moore summoned as garnishee. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendants are inhabitants of another government, therefore, *Ordered*, that publication be made in the *Western Carolinian* for two months, notifying the defendants to appear at the next term of said court, at the court house in Ashville, on the third Monday in June next, then and there to replevy and plead, otherwise final judgment will be entered against them.

5t66 Test: JOHN MILLER, *Clk.*

North Carolina, Surry county:

COURT of pleas and quarter sessions, November term, 1826: Thomas Douglass vs. Edward Beeson; original attachment. It appearing to the court, that the defendant lives in another state, it is therefore ordered, that advertisement be made for three months in the Western Carolinian, that unless the defendant appear to the said suit, and replevy, judgment pro confesso will be entered against him.

Smth7 JO. WILLIAMS, *c.c.*

State of North Carolina, Rutherford county:

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, April sessions, 1827. Robert G. Twitty, Ex'r. of Jo. Beacen, and agent of McClee and Reinhardt, vs. Willis Allen; Original attachment, levied on 275 acres of land. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, in this case, that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this state, it is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Western Carolinian for six weeks successively, that the defendant appear before the Justices of our next county court of pleas and quarter sessions to be holden for the county of Rutherford, at the court-house in Rutherfordton, on the 2nd Monday in July next, then and there to plead, answer, or demur, or judgment pro confesso will be taken, and the matter thereof decreed accordingly.

Witness, Isaac Craton, Clerk of our said Court at Office, the 2d Monday after the 4th Monday in March, 1827, and in the 51st year of our Independence. 6t66 ISAAC CRATON, *c. c.*

North Carolina, Buncombe county:

COUNTY Court, April term, 1827: John C. Young vs. William Young; Original attachment, levied on land. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court that the defendant is not an inhabitant of the state, therefore, *Ordered*, that publication be made in the Western Carolinian for two months, notifying the defendant to appear at the next term of said court, at the court house in Ashville, on the third Monday in June next, then and there to replevy and plead, answer or demur to the plea of the plaintiff, otherwise judgment final will be entered against him and the lands condemned to the plaintiff's use.

5t66 Test: JOHN MILLER, *Clk.*

State of North Carolina, Rutherford county

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, April Session, 1827. Thornton Brown and others, vs. Fielding Brown and Ellinson Brown, adm'rs. of Frances Brown. It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Fielding Brown and Ellinson Brown are not inhabitants of this state. Ordered, therefore, that publication be made in the Western Carolinian for six weeks, for the defendants to appear at our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be holden for the county of Rutherford, at the Court House in Rutherfordton, on the 2d Monday in July next, then and there to plead, answer, or demur, or judgment pro confesso will be taken, and the matter thereof decreed accordingly.

Witness, Isaac Craton, Clerk of our said Court at Office, the 2d Monday after the 4th Monday in March, 1827, and in the 51st year of our Independence. 6t66 ISAAC CRATON, *c. c.*

State of North Carolina, Rutherford County:

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, April Session, 1827. Gould Hoyte, Arthur Brounson and James Murray for themselves, and Eliza Thompson, Peter A. Jay and Peter W. Radcliff, Executors of Jas. Thompson, vs. Charles L. Coxe, Francis L. Coxe, Daniel W. Coxe, and Wm. Coxe, heirs of Tench Coxe, Jun. deceased, and David B. Ogden and others. Petition for Partition. It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Charles L. Coxe, Francis L. Coxe, Daniel W. Coxe, Wm. Coxe, David Ogden and others, are not inhabitants of this state: Ordered, therefore, that publication be made in the Western Carolinian, for six weeks, that the defendants appear at our next County Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be holden for the county of Rutherford, at the Court House in Rutherfordton, on the 2d Monday in July next, and plead, answer, or demur to the petition heard exparte, and decreed accordingly. 6t66

Witness, Isaac Craton, Clerk of our said Court at Office, the 3d Monday after the 4th Monday in March, 1827, and in the 51st year of our Independence.

ISAAC CRATON, *c. c.*

North-Carolina, Buncombe county:

SUPERIOR Court of Law, April term, 1827: Hezekiah A. Barnard, assignee of Elijah Skidmore, vs. Joseph Otis; original attachment. It having been made appear, to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendant in this case is an inhabitant of another state, it is therefore ordered that publication be made in the Western Carolinian for six weeks successively, notifying said Joseph Otis to be and appear at the fall term of said court, to be held at the court-house in Ashville, in October next, and make himself a party to said suit, otherwise judgment final will be taken against him.

6t66 Test: ROBT. HENRY, *clk.*

POETRY.

THE TWO FOUNTAINS.

[BY MOORE.]

I saw from yonder silent cave
Two fountains running side by side:
The one was mem'ry's limpid wave,
The other cold oblivion's tide.
O love, said I, in thoughtless dream,
As o'er my lips the Lethe pass'd;
Here in this dark and chilly stream,
Be all my pains forgot at last.

But who could bear that gloomy blank,
Where joy was lost as well as pain?
Quickly of mem'ry's fount I drank,
And brought the past all back again—
And said, Oh love, whate'er my lot,
Still let this soul to thee be true—
Rather than have one bliss forgot,
Be all my pains remember'd too.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SYMPATHY.

"Come then with me thy sorrows join,
"And ease my woes by telling thine."

It is a pure stream that swells the tide of sympathy—it is an excellent heart that interests itself in the feelings of others—it is a heavenlike disposition that engages the affections, and extorts the sympathetic tear for the misfortunes of a friend. Mankind are ever subject to ills, infirmities and disappointments. Every breast, at some particular period, experiences sorrow and distress. Pains and perplexities are long-lived plagues of human existence, but sympathy is the balm that heals these wounds. If a person, who has lost a precious friend, can find another who will feelingly participate in his misfortune, he is well nigh compensated for his loss. And delightful is the task, to a feeling mind, of softening the painful pillow of the sick, amusing the thoughts of the unhappy, and alleviating the tortures of the afflicted.

YOUTHFUL LIFE.

Whenever I want to be exquisitely happy I call up to my recollection the passionate emotions which throbbed in the bosom when it had counted about eighteen summer suns. The age of romance, fancy, and imagination too often ceases at five and twenty, but there is no pleasure so exquisite as the first sensations which female loveliness excites in the bosom of a romantic youth. It approaches to the ecstacy of a higher existence. The object of his thoughts seen afar off is sufficient to put him on flame. The very green sward which she treads acquires the character of holy ground. The house in which she resides kindles the flame of devotion. But how soon all these fine feelings subside in the breast of the male sex. It glows, and flames, and burns for a few short years on both sides of twenty, and then sinks down forever. The heart of woman is different. Love and affection are the absorbens of her whole existence. Man has a hundred other objects.

New-York National Advocate.

Affection.—The same sweet sensations that grow through the closer ties of society, which pant in the bosom of the husband and the father, pervade, likewise, the whole mass of being, and though weak in proportion to the distance of propinquity, yet he cannot be called wretched, who receives or communicates the smallest portion of their influence. From the impassioned feelings of the mother, to him who stands joyless on the verge of apathy, the tide of affection flows in a long and devious course. Clear, full and vehement, it descends into the vale of life, where, after a short time, becoming tranquil and serene, it separates into many branches, and these, again dividing, wander in a thousand streams, dispensing as they move along, the sweets of health and happiness.

SODOM AND GOMORRAH.

Dr. Daubany, in his lately published work on volcanoes, endeavours to show, from the description of Moses, and from the present aspect of the country, that Sodom and Gomorrah were destroyed by a volcanic eruption, which the Deity used in executing his will against those guilty cities. He supposes that Lot's wife was overtaken by a stream of lava, which deprived her of life, encrusted her where she stood, and rendered her an admonitory example to future generations.

Lying.—As universal a practice as lying is, and as easy a one as it seems, I do not remember to have heard three good lies in all my conversation, even from those who were most celebrated in that faculty. *Swift.*

TO BUTTER MAKERS.

Few articles of living are more indispensably necessary in a family, than good butter; and few that are more nauseous and unhealthy than bad butter, and a very great proportion of the butter brought to the market is bad. And much that is called good, is very bad when compared with that which is really good. This must, in a great degree, be owing to a want of knowledge in those who make it. If those who keep cows would adopt the following method of making butter, they would have more and better butter than they can have in any other way. Let your milk pails, pans, and churns, be always clean and sweet; let the milk you keep over night, be churned with what you milk in the morning while the latter is warm. In this way your butter will be sweet; and if you work out the butter-milk, and salt it well, it will be solid and good, and command the highest price in the market. Many persons while churning, are in a habit of putting water into the churn; and also of washing their butter with water; this is a bad practice, and should be avoided by all who wish their butter to remain sweet.

BLACKBERRY SYRUP.

The present being not only a seasonable time to prepare this valuable medicine, but to recommend its usefulness, particularly amongst children afflicted with bowel complaints—a feeling mother offers the following recipe for public benefit:

Take the fruit before very ripe, extract the juice, and to each quart add one pound of white sugar, skim and boil it about half an hour, when cool enough to bottle add a small tea cup full of brandy. From one to four table-spoons full, may be taken frequently, as age and circumstances require.

To make excellent BREAD without YEAST.

Scald about a double handful of Indian meal, into which put a little salt, and as much cold water as will make it rather warmer than new milk; then stir in wheat flour, till it is as thick as a family pudding, and set it down by the fire to rise. In about half an hour, it generally grows thin; you may sprinkle a little fresh flour on the top, and mind to turn the pot round, that it may not bake to the side of it. In three or four hours, if you mind the above directions, it will rise and ferment as if you had set it with top yeast; when it does, make it up in a soft dough—flour a pan, put in your bread, set it before the fire, covered up, turn it round to make it equally warm, and in about half an hour it will be light enough to bake. It suits best to bake at home in a Dutch oven, as it should be put into the oven as soon as it is light.

RECIPE for making Leather Water Proof.

Mix together a quarter of a pound of tallow, three ounces of common turpentine, one ounce of shellack, and one ounce of bees' wax. Make the boots or shoes *perfectly dry* (this is absolutely essential,) and warm, and then rub in this mixture, as hot as possible, and repeat this operation every other day, for at least four times successively. The articles thus impregnated will be found perfectly water proof.

COMMODORE PORTER.

I sing the hapless hero's name,
Who brave in battle stood,
Who danger dar'd for deathless fame,
And for his country's good.
I sing of him who met the foe,
Tho' on the stormy sea!
Whose valor laid the tyrant low,
'Mid shouts of victory.

And where is he whose deeds sublime
Now gild the glorious page,
Whose brilliance down the tide of time,
Shall light a future age;
Aye where is he whose blade hath drunk
A tide of tyrants' gore,
Whose wrath beneath the billows sunk,
The pride of Albions' shore.

O tell it not on Europe's strand,
My country's shame 'twill be,
An exile from his native land,
Dishonor'd now is he.
Dishonor'd! no, the cruel shame
Stains not the hero's scroll,
As bright and brilliant is his fame,
As dignified his soul.

But on the heads of those who thirst
For vengeance void of laws,
On hearts of calumny that curst
The hapless hero's cause,
Shall fall the curse of him forlorn,
Who was from crime exempt,
And they shall meet their country's scorn,
The nation's cold contempt.

Sat. Ev. Post. MILFORD BARD.

He that blows the coals in quarrels he has nothing to do with, has no right to complain if the sparks fly in his face.

SEAMLESS SHOES.

A method has been invented in England, of making a shoe from a single piece of leather, without a seam. The mode of operation is simple. Thick leather is taken, and cut to a shape resembling that of a common *slipper* when pressed flat; it is then split by knives, adapted to the use, and the upper portion being raised from the lower, is made to conform to the foot by stretching it on a *last*. The superfluous parts are then pared off, and the manufactured articles are said to exceed in neatness, and equal in durability, those made in the usual way.

Good double Pun.—Somebody asked Baron Rothschild to take some venison. 'No!' said the Baron, 'I never eatsh venshon: I don't think it ish so coot ash mutton.' 'O!' said the Baron's friend, 'I wonder at your saying so; if mutton were better than venison, why does venison cost so much more?' 'Vy,' replied the Baron, 'I vill tell you vy—in dish vorld de peebles alvaysh prefer vhat is *deer* to vhat ish *sheep*.'

Valuable Discovery.—It is affirmed that a professor at Munich, of the Academy of Sciences, has discovered a method of rendering wood incombustible. He has combined caustic alkali in solution with a certain earthly substance, washed and sifted and applied on the wood, to which it gives a nitrous surface, which renders it almost impervious to water, and to all kinds of humidity. The architectural committee of the Theatre Royal, Munich, have made a trial of this method on two small buildings one of which was prepared according to the professor's plan, the other not. Fire having been lighted in both, the one was burnt, the other received no injury. The expense of the application was only two francs for 100 ft.

I once heard a gentleman make a very witty reply to one who asserted that he did not believe there was a truly honest man in the whole world; "Sir," said he, "it is quite impossible that any one man should know all the world, but it is quite possible that some one man *may know himself*."

Professor Brocht, the celebrated Italian geologist and conchologist, who has been travelling in Africa for five years, at the expense of Mehemet Ali Pacha, as the Director of a European Mining Company, and who lately examined the gold mines in Senaar, is stated in a letter from Trieste from one of his friends, to have died at Cairo, just as he was on the point of returning to Europe with the valuable acquisitions which he had made in his travels.

WHAT WE CALL DUTIES.

Every man ought to pay his debts—*if he can.*

Every man ought to help his neighbour—*if he can.*

Every young man and woman ought to get married—*if they can.*

Every Representative in Congress and the Legislature, ought to inform their constituents what they are doing—*if he can.*

Every man should do his work to please his customers—*if he can.*

Every man should please his wife, (which is very difficult,) *if he can.*

Every wife should "submit herself unto the will of her husband"—*which she can.*

Every lawyer should tell the truth—*if he can.*

Every preacher of the gospel should be a christian—*if he can.*

And finally, every reader may add to the above, by paying the printer, *if he CAN!* *Mis. Gaz.*

GAMING.

The love of gaming is the worst of ills,
With ceaseless storms the blacken'd soul it fills,
Inveighs at Heav'n, neglects the ties of blood,
Destroys the power, and will of doing good—
Kills health, pawns honor, plunges in disgrace—
And what is still more dreadful—spoils your face.

On the rankled soul
The gaming fury falls; and in one gulph
Of total ruin, virtue, peace,
Friends, families, and fortune, headlong sink.

Thomson's Winter.

A tunnel from Liverpool to the Cheshire shore, *under* the river Mersey, is proposed, a distance of more than a mile. The length is much greater than that of the Thames tunnel. The expense is estimated at £200,000.